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GENEVA CONFERENCE BULLETIN - IV

Chou En-lai suggests four danger areas for future "aggression" against Communist China: Chinese Communist premier Chou En-lai, in his hour-long speech at Geneva on 28 April, repeated Peiping's assertion of 21 April that "we (Chinese) most emphatically will not tolerate aggression against us by any country" Chou went on to suggest four principal areas in which the United States is not charged with current "aggression" but which could become areas of such "aggression."

In regard to KOREA, Chou observed that the United States in 1950 had launched a war of "intervention," and that South Korea is currently "making much noise about a 'march to the north to unite Korea'"

In regard to INDOCHINA, Chou accused the United States of "further intervening in the Indochina war." In another context, but with clear implications for Indochina, Chou asserted that "the war in Korea has taught a significant lesson, namely, any foreign invasion of a country whose people have awakened will invariably suffer defeat"

In regard to a PACIFIC DEFENSE COMMUNITY, Chou alleged that the United States is using the Indochina war "as a pretext to scheme for organization of so-called defense communities in the West Pacific and Southeast Asia. These blocs have actually in view a new colonial rule in Asia and preparation of a new world war."

In regard to FORMOSA (Taiwan), Chou said that "Taiwan has been occupied by the United States" since the outbreak of the Korean war and that "its occupation by anybody can in no case be tolerated"

As the Peiping regime is 'emphatically committed to repel "aggression" against it, a significant indication of Communist China's intentions may be provided if and when Peiping alters its current charges -- of American intervention and planning for aggression -- to an assertion that the United States is actively engaged in aggression.

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Soviet diplomat urges immediate cease-fire in Indochina without political conditions: A member of the Soviet United Nations delegation told an official of the French delegation in New York on 27 April that the time had come to stop the fighting in Indochina and that this could be arranged within forty-eight hours. The USSR, he said, could not appropriately propose a truce but the French, with the support of the British, could, if they do it "free from American influence." He stressed that the important thing was a strictly military cease-fire with political arrangements to be made later but that "an eventual settlement should be political rather than territorial."

The Communists' immediate objective appears to be to arrange a cease-fire, preferably at French initiative, which will remove the danger of internationalization of the war and will afford them ample time to maneuver for a favorable political settlement later.

The suggestion that a settlement should be political rather than territorial may foreshadow a proposal to create a provisional coalition government to be followed by elections. It was probably designed to test French thinking following the "independence" accord with Bao Dai and to offer the French a solution which would provide them with an excuse for an early withdrawal regardless of eventual consequences.

Soviet diplomatic approaches to British and American officials have consistently stressed the possibility of partition as a "feasible solution."